

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application in light of the present amendment in the following discussion is respectfully requested.

Claims 11-20 are presently pending in this case. Claim 11 is amended by the present amendment. As amended Claim 11 is supported by the original disclosure,<sup>1</sup> no new matter is added.

In the outstanding Official Action, Claims 11-15 and 17-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Brodsky et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,489,985, hereinafter “Brodsky”) in view of Tomita et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,369,493, hereinafter “Tomita”); and Claim 16 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Brodsky in view of Tomita and further in view of Chiba et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 20010014543, hereinafter “Chiba”).

Applicants and Applicants’ representatives thank Examiner Elve for the courtesy of the interview granted to Applicants’ representatives on August 17, 2007. During the interview, differences between the claims and the cited references were discussed. Examiner Elve agreed to reconsider the rejections of record after formal submission of the present response.

With regard to the rejection of Claims 11 and 20 as unpatentable over Brodsky in view of Tomita, that rejection is respectfully traversed.

Amended Claim 11 recites in part:

a supply of objects with prepositioning on their  
reference surface;  
an object support tray;  
a galvanometric head comprising:  
a first wide field camera with a focusing lens, with a  
first filter located at an output from the first camera,  
a second narrow field camera with a focusing lens, with  
a second filter located at an output from the second camera,

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<sup>1</sup>See, e.g., the specification at page 9, lines 12-27 and page 10, lines 7-8.

a guide mirror,  
galvanometric deflection mirrors, and  
a lens that displays at least one object located on the  
tray;  
a laser source; and  
a computer on which a shape recognition software is  
installed for checking operation of the first camera, the second  
camera, the laser source, and movement control means for the  
galvanometric head,  
wherein *the computer is configured to superpose an  
image from the second camera of an area to be machined on  
one of the objects in narrow field with high resolution on an  
image from the first camera of an area including all of the  
objects.*

Brodsky describes a laser marking system and method.<sup>2</sup> The outstanding Office Action conceded that Brodsky does not teach or suggest “a first wide field camera” and “a second narrow field camera” as recited in Claim 11, and cited Tomita as describing these features.<sup>3</sup> However, it is respectfully submitted that Tomita only describes that *only one* of two imaging devices or cameras may be used.<sup>4</sup> For example, column 9, lines 25-31 of Tomita states “When the position of the electronic component 4 on the nozzle 3 has been observed by *either* the first *or* second imaging apparatuses 6, 43, then the optical component 8 may be moved linearly in its plane, along rail 22, so that it is clear of the axis of the nozzle 3, and the electronic component 4 may be lowered onto a printed circuit board 5.” (Emphasis added.) Further, column 10, lines 5-20 of Tomita recites:

Thus, the controller 12B may *select* the appropriate imaging apparatus 6, 47 in dependence upon the size of the electronic component 4 without any physical movement of the optical components 8, 23 or beam splitter 48, since the beam splitter 48 permits an image of the electronic component 4 to be generated simultaneously at the first and second imaging apparatuses 6, 47. Therefore, the embodiment of FIG. 14 has the advantage that, independent of the size of the electronic component 4, its position relative to the nozzle 3 may be determined rapidly because the controller 12a will *select only*

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<sup>2</sup>See Brodsky, abstract.

<sup>3</sup>See the outstanding Office Action at page 5, lines 19-22.

<sup>4</sup>See Kawasaki, column 13, lines 36-40.

the appropriate signals from the first and second imaging apparatuses 6, 47 for further processing.

By suitable design of the beam splitter 48, *either the first or second imaging apparatus 6, 48 may be used to observe the printed circuit board 5.*

(Emphasis added.)

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that Tomita does not teach or suggest a computer configured to superpose an image from a second camera of an area to be machined on one of the objects in narrow field with high resolution on an image from a first camera of an area including all of the objects. Therefore, Tomita does not teach or suggest “a first wide field camera,” “a second narrow field camera,” and “a computer” as defined in amended Claim 11. Further, it is respectfully submitted that Brodsky does not teach or suggest any of these features either. Consequently, amended Claim 11 (and Claims 12-19 dependent therefrom) is patentable over Brodsky in view of Tomita.

Claim 20 recites in part:

depositing objects, positioned on their reference face,  
on the tray;  
*displaying all the objects in wide field, with  
identification of each object with its position and its  
orientation;*  
*displaying an area to be machined in narrow field  
with high resolution, on one of the objects;* and  
machining the object using a beam output from the  
laser source.

As noted above, Tomita only describes that *only one* of two imaging devices or cameras may be used. Therefore, Tomita does not teach or suggest a method including “displaying all the objects in wide field” *and* “displaying an area to be machined in narrow field with high resolution” as defined in Claim 20. Further, it is respectfully submitted that Brodsky does not teach or suggest either of these elements either. Consequently, Claim 20 is also patentable over Brodsky in view of Tomita.

With regard to the rejection of Claim 16 as unpatentable over Brodsky in view of Tomita it further in view of Chiba, it is noted that Claim 16 is dependent from Claim 11, and

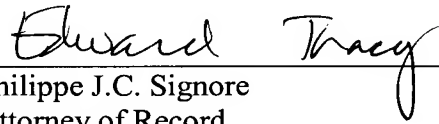
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thus are believed to be patentable for at least the reasons discussed above. Further, it is respectfully submitted that Chiba does not cure any of the above-noted deficiencies of Brodsky and Tomita. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 16 is patentable over Brodsky in view of Tomita it further in view of Chiba.

Accordingly, the pending claims are believed to be in condition for formal allowance.  
An early and favorable action to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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